



## INTIMATIONS.

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THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY  
FOR 1889.  
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THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,  
Hongkong, 12th March, 1889.

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All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

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TELEPHONE NO. 12.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MARCH 19TH, 1889.

This statement made by Mr. STANHOPE, Secretary of State for War, to the effect that the war vote has been increased by the adoption of the magazine rifle and the increase in the Colonial garrisons, is interesting as showing that it has really been decided to man the new fortifications as well as to arm them. It is probable that there will be the same delay in sending out the men as there has been in despatching the guns; but it is at least a consolation to know that they are coming. The fact that the Straits Settlements have been severed from Hongkong and erected into a separate command under Sir CHARLES WARREN, is another indication that the increase in the garrisons is not to be merely nominal one. It is not so many years ago that it was seriously proposed at the War Office to constitute Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, and Hongkong into one command, a proposal which was prudently dropped. At that time the vast importance of the coaling stations was little understood or appreciated at home even by the Government then in power, but the growth of events and the march of public opinion on the subject have since convinced British statesmen that the defence of these possessions must no longer be left a matter of chance. Simultaneously with the conviction that the Navy must be placed in a position to adequately protect the national commerce on the high seas, the fact that coaling stations should be so fortified as to be able to resist any possible attack by an enemy has been born in upon the British public. The result is that Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Trincomalee, Mauritius, Ceylon, Aden, and other places of great strategic importance have been fortified, and the defences of Malta and Gibraltar are receiving attention, with a view to bringing them up to meet the changed conditions of modern attack. New ranges of forts on a higher level are to be constructed at Gibraltar, and the obsolete muzzle-loaders are to be replaced by new breach-loading guns. In short, Gibraltar is once again to be rendered what it was before the advance in armament, an impregnable fortress.

Probably most of the garrisons are to be strengthened, and it will be interesting to learn what proportions, and by what means. It was long ago resolved to reinforce the Hongkong garrison by another battery of Artillery, and it has even figured in the estimates, though it has not yet been sent; but before the departure of the Northamptonshire Regiment, the order came out to retain one company in Hongkong in addition to the Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders. This was robbing

Pot to pay well, the Straits Settlements are just as badly in need of an addition to their garrison as is the Colony. Of course this is only a temporary measure, and a substantial increase to the garrison in each colony is meditated. It is in contemplation to increase the strength of that valuable and effective force the Marines by 3,000 men, and it is very probable that a battalion of them may be sent to this Colony. It would, however, surely be wiser and more economical, for other reasons, to increase the Artillery and send a native regiment from India to Hongkong and the Straits Settlements. This would leave a larger force of British troops available elsewhere, while the Indian regiments might easily be raised as additional troops, and they would be better able to stand the climate than English soldiers, who have to be relieved so frequently. It seems to us that India is not sufficiently utilized by the British Government as a recruiting ground for the forces in the Colonies. It is, we know, argued that the Indian army is not allowed, under ordinary conditions, to be transported from Indian soil, and that most Indian troops have an invincible objection to cross the sea. But this objection is not entertained by all races, vide the Sikh Lancers and Police in Hongkong and the semi-military force of Sikhs in the Straits Settlements. A couple of new regiments for colonial service could easily be raised in the Punjab. The Sikhs like the service, and there would be no difficulty in enlisting almost any number. They make excellent soldiers, and are sober, orderly, and reliable men, while they stand the climate of Hongkong as well as that of India. From whatever source the parisons of Hongkong and Singapore are reinforced, however, matters comparatively little so long as they are brought up to the level of efficiency. At present we have forts without guns; and we can only hope that when we get the guns we shall have the men to work them. Unless this is done—and fortunately there is now a good prospect of both being furnished—the defensive works constructed at a heavy cost to the Colony will remain a delusion and a snare.

Mr. J. J. Kewick arrived here last evening in the M. M. steamer *Djennah*.

We hear that two different companies are being promoted among the Chinese for the purpose of running steamboats on the Canton and Macao lines.

The return of the Curator of the City Hall Museum shows that 173 Europeans and 1,244 Chinese visited that institution during the week ended 17th inst.

The *Courier* has telegrams were received at Shanghai on the 14th instant to the effect that the Peine is frozen over and the steamer traffic, for the time, is stopped.

Another Land Investment Company is to be formed in this colony. The promoters are Chinese, and the capital will be either \$3,000,000 or \$5,000,000.

The proclamation prohibiting the export of arms from the colony has been withdrawn. The prohibition was brought into force in reference to the hostilities in Burmese, which have now now ceased.

The Agent informs us that the P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer City of Rio de Janeiro, with mail, from San Francisco to the 21st ult., has arrived at Yokohama and was to leave for this port at 4 p.m. yesterday.

The Hongkong Schools Athletic Sports will be held tomorrow (Wednesday) on the Race Course, and will commence at two o'clock p.m. The programme, which contains 24 events, will be found published on our front page.

Two more dies in the Lawn Tennis Handicap were played yesterday. V. A. C. Hawkin (owing 15) beat C. Hirst, Games, 2-6, 6-1; 6-1. A. K. Travers (owing 15) beat J. Hastings (receiving 15). Games, 0-1; 4-6; 6-0.

The Daily News says that some of the steamers from Tientsin pass through very muddy water a hundred miles this side of the Yellow River had turned east again into the Yellow River after passing through the Yantze.

The following is the "order of the day" for the special meeting of the Sanitary Board, to be held to-morrow (Wednesday), at 4.15 p.m.:

Letter from the Hon. Colonial Secretary transmitting the print of a Bill entitled Ordinance for amending the laws relating to the construction of buildings in the colony of Hongkong.

The Envoy of the 12th March has a leading article recommending the imposition of an import duty on foreign liquors, wine, beer, etc., and on cigars. The consumption of these has increased so enormously of late years in China, it says, that they should no longer be exempted from duty on the ground that they are imported for the exclusive use of foreigners.

The San-pao says that the Chinese merchants of Kinkiang are said to be much elated at the success of Chinese tea last season, giving good hopes that the tide has turned, and that the competition of the Indian tea will be less and less keenly next year. We hear that the tea in the garrisons is not to be merely nominal one. It is not so many years ago that it was seriously proposed at the War Office to constitute Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, and Hongkong into one command, a proposal which was prudently dropped. At that time the vast importance of the coaling stations was little understood or appreciated at home even by the Government then in power, but the growth of events and the march of public opinion on the subject have since convinced British statesmen that the defence of these possessions must no longer be left a matter of chance. Simultaneously with the conviction that the Navy must be placed in a position to adequately protect the national commerce on the high seas, the fact that coaling stations should be so fortified as to be able to resist any possible attack by an enemy has been born in upon the British public. The result is that Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Trincomalee, Mauritius, Ceylon, Aden, and other places of great strategic importance have been fortified, and the defences of Malta and Gibraltar are receiving attention, with a view to bringing them up to meet the changed conditions of modern attack. New ranges of forts on a higher level are to be constructed at Gibraltar, and the obsolete muzzle-loaders are to be replaced by new breach-loading guns. In short, Gibraltar is once again to be rendered what it was before the advance in armament, an impregnable fortress.

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The Mercury says—During the past few weeks three or four different proclamations have been issued by the Mandarin in Wuchang, and Harcourt, with reference to the Manchu Law. Some of these proclamations have been pointed up in almost every street of Hankow, but the official prohibitions of the trade have not the effect of stopping it entirely in these three cities. The ordinary price asked for a ticket was 16 cash, and though in some cases the purchase may for that reason have required a bond, there is a genuine ticket there is no doubt that a large number of the ticket sellers are spurious, and the sellers were simply trafficking on the credibility of their countrymen.

Mr. Saenger's Organ Recital yesterday afternoon again attracted a large attendance. Among the instrumental arrangements Guillame's "March Funèbre" in Chancery Script and Bach's "Fugue" were the chief items in the programme, and were well received.

Mr. Jones—That is too short.

The CHAIRMAN—What you propose is quite impossible. This confirmation must take place within one month from the 25th February and your proposal is therefore impossible. What we propose to do is to adjourn the meeting. It will then be up to the members to decide whether to give expression to their views on the new proposal. In another week or so another meeting will be necessary for the confirmation of the proposal, of which ten days notice must be given. That will take us into April. It will be therefore about twenty-six days.

Mr. Jones—Will the book be kept open during that time?

The CHAIRMAN—Yes, I think this needs all objecting books being closed, as far as I have heard. Mr. Hay asks me if this will be enough. We have to be very careful about the amount of capital to be 40,000 shares of £10 each, on each share to be called up.

Mr. LEGGE—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, the object of this meeting is as read out by the Secretary, and that was to confirm resolution, not to form a new association. I think it is difficult to find a name which will be acceptable to all, and the name of the Board could think of passing a resolution for the doubling of that two lakhs, without giving the slightest hint until the meeting is beyond us. (Rise, hear.) It is altogether apart from the business of this meeting. We have to say whether this resolution shall be confirmed or not. I therefore beg to propose that this resolution be not confirmed and that the Board be dissolved.

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## TO BE LET.

TO LET.

**N**o. 2, MORRISON HILL. Entry 1st April. Apply to G. C. ANDERSON, 13, Praya Central, Hongkong, 26th February, 1889. [421]

TO LET. ENTRY, 1ST MARCH NEXT.

**N**o. 3, WEST TERRACE. Apply to G. C. ANDERSON, 13, Praya Central, Hongkong, 30th January, 1889. [229]

TO BE LET. Possession from 15th April, 1889.

**F**IRST FLOOR of the Promises in the occupation of Messrs. EDWARD SCHELLHAAS & Co., Praya Central, containing EIGHT ROOMS with Veranda and commanding fine view of the harbour.

Apply to A. R. MARTY, Hongkong, 6th March, 1889. [156]

TO LET.

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

**N**o. 1, 2 & 4, QUEEN'S GARDENS. Apply to G. C. ANDERSON, 13, Praya Central, Hongkong, 26th January, 1889. [212]

TO LET.

THE FIRST FLOOR of HOUSE No. 3, BLUE BUILDINGS. Possession from the 1st April next.

For Particulars, apply to HOLLIDAY, WISE &amp; Co., Hongkong, 18th March, 1889. [160]

TO LET.

**A**PART of a HOUSE in one of the healthiest positions of the Colony—5 ROOMS and a GARDEN. W. E. L. C. c/o Hongkong Dispensary, Hongkong, 11th March, 1889. [523]

TO LET.

**T**HE GROUND FLOOR of HOUSE No. 4, BLUE BUILDINGS. Possession from the 1st April next.

For Particulars, apply to HOLLIDAY, WISE &amp; Co., Hongkong, 18th March, 1889. [162]

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

**H**OUSE No. 31, "WEST VILLA," Pokfulam Road, From 1st June, 1889.

HOUSE No. 1, "HOLLOW ROAD." From 1st June, 1889.

**H**OUSE No. 1, "CAMERON VILLAS," East Peak, Apply to BELLIJOS & Co., Hongkong, 15th March, 1889. [161]

PEAK MOUNT KELLET.

**B**UNGALOW, UNFURNISHED, TO BE LET—from 1st October to 1st May next, at reduced rate.

Apply to EDWARD SCHELLHAAS &amp; Co., Hongkong, 27th February, 1889. [167]

TO LET.

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Hongkong, 26th April, 1889. [157]

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**A** WELL FURNISHED FLAT, 5 Rooms, with 2 Bedchairs, Praya East, next to the German Consulate, from end of April to end of October.

Apply to MEYER &amp; Co., 5, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 4th March, 1889. [471]

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Apply to STEAMERS GODOWNS TO LET.

MEYER &amp; Co., Hongkong, 2nd July, 1889. [124]

TO BE LET.

Possession from 1st April, 1889.

**A** WELL FURNISHED HOUSE in Caine Road, best locality, containing 6 ROOMS with Servants' Quarters; Water and Gas laid on.

Apply to A. LIEBARD, No. 8, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 14th March, 1889. [532]

TO BE LET.

N. O. 12, CAINE ROAD.

Apply to LINSTEAD &amp; DAVIS, Hongkong, 26th February, 1889. [140]

TO LET.

SPANISH PROCURATION.

Hongkong, 7th March, 1889. [499]

TO BE LET.

Possession from 1st April, 1889.

**N**o. 3, ALBANY TERRACE. Apply to LINSTEAD & DAVIS, Hongkong, 26th February, 1889. [141]

TO BE LET.

Possession from 1st April, 1889.

**F**IRST FLOOR of 2, DUDDELL STREET. Apply to LINSTEAD & DAVIS, Hongkong, 26th February, 1889. [142]

TO LET.

SPANISH PROCURATION.

Hongkong, 7th March, 1889. [499]

TO BE LET.

Possession from 1st April, 1889.

**F**ROM the 1st February next, OFFICES at present in the occupation of the COMPTEUR D'ESCOMpte DE PARIS.

Apply to RUSSELL &amp; Co., Hongkong, 4th December, 1888. [40]

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

LACIENDA, formerly occupied by SIR GEORGE PHILIPPO.

Apply to H. N. MOYD, Victoria Buildings, Hongkong, 13th December, 1888. [41]

TO LET.

Rooms in "COLLING CHAMBERS."

Apply to DAVID SASOON, SONS &amp; Co., Hongkong, 13th July, 1888. [51]

**A**LARGE AIRY & WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE from Ist May.

A BREEZY POINT, IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

"BONDI VILLA," PORT COLON.

GODOWNS at BOWINGTOM.

Apply to SHARP &amp; CO., BEACONFIELD ARCADE, Hongkong, 5th March, 1889. [52]

TO LET.

A BUNGALOW in GARDEN LOT No. 35/53, Kowloon.

Apply to D. MUSSO &amp; Co., Hongkong, 4th February, 1889. [365]

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**S**AN G LOON G DRAPER, HOSIER, & Co., No. 11, Lyndhurst Terrace, receives by every Mail a FRESH SUPPLY of Ladies' & Men's Laces, Embroideries, Flannels, &c. in order to make room for New Arrivals, is SELLING OFF at very Low rates his Old Stock. [514]

## INTIMATIONS.

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